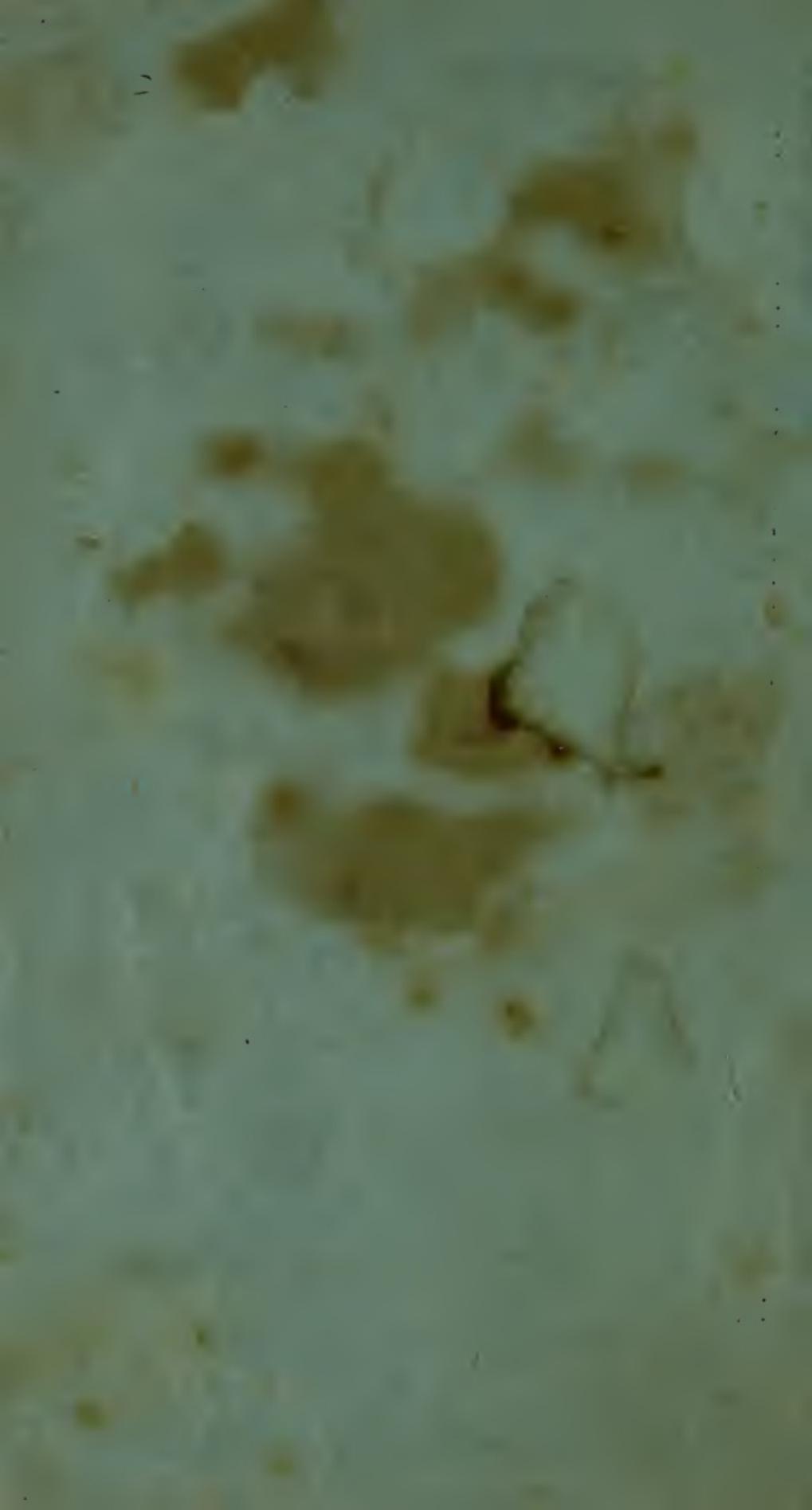


VALUABLE
RECIPES
—FOR—
COLORING,
—FROM—
Apothecary Hall,
H. D. Thatcher,
PROPRIETOR,
POTSDAM, N. Y.

WHERE ALL THE MATERIAL FOR
COLORING CAN BE OBTAINED.

FAY'S STEAM PRESSES, POTSDAM.



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**Copyright to be secured upon
the Dye Recipes.**

THE SECRET OF
COLORING
WOOLEN AND COTTON



SO THAT THEY WILL NOT FADE.

Many people suppose that the same dyes that they have used with entire success upon woolen, must prove equally satisfactory upon cotton goods. This however, will not always be the case, for while many of the regular dyes for woolen will answer well on cotton, many will not do at all. Others will dye the goods quite well, and on rinsing loose nearly all their color. Now then, in furnishing the following recipes, care has been taken to give particular directions for both. The publisher desires to say further, that all the recipes herein given, have either been originated or proven by personal investiga-

tions, and that if good dyes are used by skillful manipulators as herein directed, no one need fail to obtain a good color.

Do not try to color a large amount of cloth with a small amount of dyes. Use plenty of water while coloring, as the cloth or yarn will take out all the coloring material whether there is more or less water, and when there is plenty of water the cloth will not dye spotted. In coloring old goods always select a deeper or darker shade if you change the color at all. A clean wooden stick with which to lift the cloth frequently to the air while in the heated dye, should always be used.

Before buying your dyes weigh your cloth if you have conveniences or estimate its weight.

Recipes for Coloring.

For 4 lbs. Madder Red, on Woolen.

Take 2 lbs. Madder.

4 ozs. Madder Compound.

Let the madder soak twelve hours in sufficient soft water to cover the cloth you wish to dye, then add the madder compound, wet your cloth in clean soft water, wring it out and put it into the dye, place the kettle over the fire and bring it slowly to a scalding heat, keep it at this heat for one half hour if a light red is wanted and longer if you desire a dark one, or until you have the desired shade, then rinse immediately in cold soft water. (Remember that frequently raising the cloth with a clean stick so as to expose it to the air will very much improve the color.)

For 4 lbs. Beautiful Scarlet, on Woolen.

Take 4 oz. Powdered Cochineal.

4 oz. Pure Cream Tartar.

8 oz. Cochineal Compound.

8 oz. Alum.

Bring to a boiling heat sufficient soft water to cover the cloth you intend to dye, then add the powdered cochineal, and pure cream tartar, boil for ten minutes, then add the cochineal comp., stir them well together with a clean stick, then strain, after which the cloth or yarn may be put in and kept quite hot for half an hour, frequently stirring and exposing to the air, then remove from the dye and rinse in alum water made by dissolving 4 oz alum in one gallon of soft water.

For 4 lbs. Pink, on Woolen.

Take 1 oz. Powdered Cochineal.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Alum.

Boil the powdered cochineal in sufficient soft water to cover your cloth for half an hour, then strain carefully to remove all sediment, and put in your cloth, having been previously soaked in alum water, and let it stand until you have the desired shade.

—o—

For 4 lbs. Royal Purple, on Woolen.

Take 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cudbear.

Boil the cudbear in sufficient soft water to cover your cloth, for half an hour ; then strain until you have removed all the sediment ; and bring again to a boiling heat ; then soak your cloth in strong saleratus water, and put it into the dye and let it remain until you have the desired shade.

—o—

For 4 lbs. Orange, on Woolen or Cotton.

Tak 6 oz. Sugar Lead,
 4 oz. Bichromate Potash,

Bring to a boiling heat in two kettles, sufficient soft water in each to cover your cloth; then add to one kettle the sugar lead, and to the other the bichromate potash ; then soak your cloth in lime water (of the proper strength to drink) then place your cloth in the kettle of lead and boil 5 minutes ; then transfer it to kettle of bichromate potash and simmer until you have the desired shade, then rinse as usual.

—o—

For 4 lbs. Yellow, on Woolen or Cotton.

Take 4 oz. Sugar Lead,
 2 oz. Bichromate Potash.

Proceed in the same manner as for orange.

For 4 lbs. Yellow, on Woolen.

Take 3 lbs. Fustic,

1½ lbs. Alum.

Steep to get the strength and proceed as usual.

NOTE--Saffron, steeped in earthen and strained, colors a fine straw color. It makes a delicate or deep shade according to the strength of it.

—o—

For 4 lbs. Blue, on Woolen.

Take 10 ozs. Alum,

5 ozs. Cream Tartar,

4 ozs. Chemic Blue.

Bring to a boiling heat in a brass kettle, sufficient soft water to cover your cloth, then add the alum and the cream tartar, when dissolved put in your cloth and boil one hour ; it is then to be taken out and thrown into warm water, previously mixed with a greater or less proportion of chemic blue, according to the shade the cloth is intended to receive. In this water it must be boiled until it has acquired the desired color.

—o—

For 4 lbs. Blue, on Cotton.

Take 5 ozs. Copperas,

6 ozs. Prussiate Potash,

2 ozs. Sulphuric Acid,

Dissolve the copperas and the prussiate potash in sufficient hot water to cover your cloth; put in your cloth and let it remain for half an hour frequently raising it to the air, then take out your cloth and add the sulphuric acid, stir all well together, then put in your cloth again and keep hot until your cloth is colored. Color in brass.

For 4 lbs. Green, on Cotton.

Take 3 ozs. Copperas,
 4 ozs. Prussiate Potash,
 2 ozs. Bichromate Potash,
 3 ozs. Sugar Lead,
 2 ozs. Sulphuric Acid,

Dissolve the Copperas, Prussiate of Potash, Bichromate Potash and the Sugar Lead in sufficient hot water to cover your cloth; put in your cloth and let it remain for half an hour, then take out your cloth and add the sulphuric acid; stir well together and again put in your cloth, only keep hot until colored. Color in brass.

—o—

For 4 lbs. Green, on Woolen.

Take 1 lb Alum,
 4 lbs. Fustic,
 4 ozs. Chemic Blue,

Steep the fustic (not boil) until the strength is out, add the alum and soak the cloth in it until it acquires a good yellow, then remove the chips and add the chemic blue by degrees until you have the desired color.

—o—

For 4 lbs. Black, on Wool or Cotton.

Take 4 ozs. Ext. Logwood or 2 lbs. chips.

2 ozs. Blue Vitriol.

Dissolve the Ext. Logwood and the blue Vit. in boiling water sufficient to cover your cloth; then wet your cloth in warm water and put it into the dye. In dying cotton add 2 ozs. sugar lead and 2 ozs. copperas.

Congress Water.

For 4 lbs. Salmon, on Woolen or Cotton.

Dissolve 4 oz. otter in sufficient soft water to cover the cloth you wish to dye; add sufficient soft soap to make an ordinary suds, boil together for ten minutes, then put the cloth into the dye and keep near a boiling heat for half an hour; then remove and rinse in clean soft water.

For 4 lbs. Crimson, on Woolen.

Take 1 lb Lac Dye,
4 ozs. Muriate Tin.

Put the lac dye into a brass kettle and pour sufficient soft water upon it to cover the cloth you wish to dye. After it has stood twelve hours add the muriate tin, stir well together and put in your cloth; bring slowly to a scalding heat, retaining this temperature for half an hour for a light crimson or two hours for a deep crimson.

For 4 lbs. Blue, on Cotton or Woolen.

Take 2 oz. Pulv. Birmington Blue.

4 oz. German Compound.

Dissolve the Birmington Blue in sufficient hot water to cover your cloth; put in your cloth and keep hot for half an hour; take out your cloth and add the German Compound; again put in your cloth and keep hot until colored.

Massena Water. Madrid Water.

Columbian Water. White Zinc.

Paint Brushes.

List of Articles.

The following named articles are put up with the seal of Apothecary Hall in the form of an engraved note, signed by H. D. Thatcher, over the cork or end of the package, in such a manner that they cannot be counterfeited, except the counterfeiter commits forgery. Every article wherever found, upon which this seal remains unbroken, will be perfectly prime.

These goods are kept by most merchants and are fast becoming staple articles in this section :

Paregoric,	Ess. Cloves,
Hive Syrup,	" Jamaica Ging'r
Laudanum,	Syr. Ipecac,
Ext. Vanilla,	Seidlitz Powders
" Lemon,	Hair Oil,
" Pine Apple	Cologne Water,
" Strawberry	Tooth Wash,
" Raspberry,	Port Wine,
Castor Oil,	Sherry Wine,
Sweet Oil,	Brandy,
Ess. Peppermint	Bourbon.
" Cinnamon,	

**THAT BEST
JAPAN TEA.**

—o—

Always in stock as good Japan Tea as this or any other market affords, unless the flower or tea blossom is obtained, which is a rare case in this country, the wealthier class of the tea growers making use of it themselves. Travelers who have visited the tea growing sections in China and other places, state, that when the tea plant obtains its usual height, which is from two to three feet, it branches considerably and puts forth a small blossom which possesses in a high degree the flavor and odor of the plant itself, and when picked and cured is as much more delicate than the tea leaf as the rose flower is finer than the rose leaf. In selecting our Japan Tea, we take only the early pickings, as the leaf is much more tender and delicate in

its flavor than after it has grown to maturity. We keep only one grade of tea, and if there is any purchaser whose taste it does not exactly please, by returning the same the money will be cheerfully refunded. No one who matches us in quality can underrate us in price.

TRUSSES.

People who know or suppose that they have herniæ or bursts, can be examined, and if necessary the most approved trusses fitted at our store by one who has had an extensive experience in adjusting trusses.

Female Supporters.

All sizes and of the most approved styles always on hand.

Shoulder Braces.

To assist in admonishing persons to preserve the erect posture while walking or sitting.

Sundries.

—o—

Brushes, Hair,	Bird Dishes,
" Nail,	Canary Seed,
" Tooth,	Mix Bird Seed,
" Cloth,	Sugar,
" Shaving,	Pepper,
" Blacking,	Allspice,
" Stencil,	Nutmegs,
" Paint,	Ginger,
" Varnish,	Cream Tartar,
" Striping,	Soda,
" Sash,	Saleratus,
Blenders,	Cayenne Pepper
Graining Combs,	Farina,
Chamois,	Tapioca,
Pocket Cutlery,	Pearl Barley,
Perfumery,	Castile Soap,
Lubins,	Bar Soap,
Glenns,	Toilet Soap,
Hinnmans,	Conc. Potash,
Phalons,	Kerosene,
Colognes,	Lamp Chimneys,
Hair Oil,	Lamp Shades,
Hair Dyes,	" Wicks,
" Restoratives,	Alcohol,
Fancy Bottles,	Starch,
Combs,	Cloves,
Mirrors,	Cinnamon,
Bird Cages,	Cassia Buds.

For Building.

Dry Lead,	Raw Linseed Oil,
Ground Lead,	Turpentine,
Dry Zinc,	Glue,
Ground Zinc,	Resin,
Burnt Umber,	Sand Paper,
Raw Umber,	Window Glass,
Rose Pink,	Picture Glass,
Burnt Sienna,	Glass, Store Frt's
Raw Sienna,	do. cut to order,
Yellow Ochre,	Putty,
Venetian Red,	Smalts Blue,
Red Lead,	do Red,
Mineral Paint,	do Brown,
Chrome Green,	Gold Leaf,
Chrome Yellow,	Gold Bronze,
India Red,	Glazier Points,
Green for Blinds,	Pumice Stone,
Quaker Green,	Gum Shellac,
Drop Black,	China White,
Vermillion,	Ivory Black,
Tube Paints,	Litharge,
Coach Varnish,	Red Chalk,
Furniture do.	White Chalk,
Demar do.	Patent Dryer,
Shellac, do.	Lampblack,
Japan,	Sulphate Zinc,
Asphaltum,	Grainers Mater'l
Boild Linseed Oil	Drafting Inst'rs,

Patent Medicines.

All the leading Patent Medicines of the day are kept in stock, consisting of Box Pills, Sarsaprillas, Cough Remedies, Blood Purifiers, Rheumatic Remedies, Plasters, Ointments, Salves, Cough Candies, Worm Tea, Vermifuges, Cordials, Anodynes, Pectorals, Buchus, Asthma Remedies, Mixtures, Specifics, Discoveries, and all the balms in gilead, numbering over three thousand in all. Whenever you want a patent medicine, call for it or any thing else in the drug line, and you will be almost sure to find it at Apothecary Hall, Potsdam, New York.

Pipes and Tobaccos.

Chewing Tobacco,
Smoaking Tobacco,
Meerchaum Pipes,
Brier Pipes,
Segars.

Miscellaneous.

Razors,	Epsom Salts,
Morphine,	Sulphur,
Opium,	Brimstone,
Quinine,	Magnesia,
Catheters,	Sal Soda,
Vial Cases,	Calcined Plaster
Lancets,	Castor Oil,
Dental Forceps,	Sweet Oil.
Fl. Extracts,	Neats Foot Oil,
Solid Extracts,	Machine Oil.

General Management.

In purchasing goods, nothing but first class goods are selected. As full and complete an assortment can be found at our store as this section will warrant. A large variety of goods which cannot be mentioned are always kept in stock. In selling, all goods are to be sold for exactly what they are, and for what they will prove to be.— Any person finding themselves aggrieved by misrepresentation can have the matter righted by stating the case to the proprietor,

H. D. THATCHER.

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